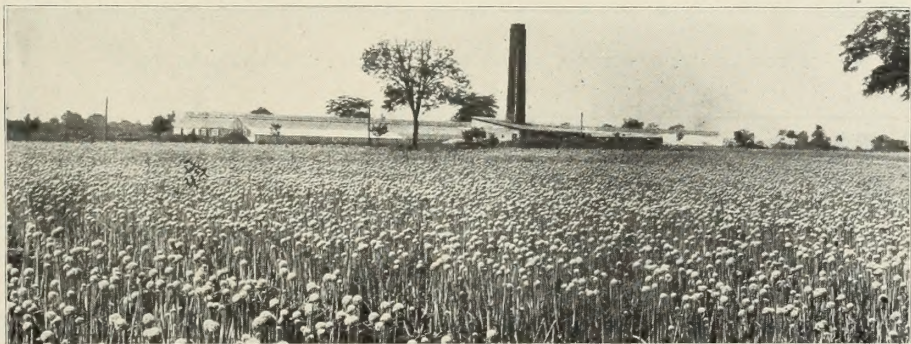


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THE
BEST ONIONS
IN THE WORLD
AND HOW TO GROW THEM



FIELD OF LIVINGSTON'S BROWN BEAUTY ONION SEED, TRUE BLUE FARM

THE LIVINGSTON SEED CO.

114 N. High St.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Superb Seed, Plant and Shrub Catalogue Free



FIELD OF OHIO YELLOW GLOBE ONION SEED, KIRKERSVILLE FARM

A Brief Description
of Livingston's
Superior Strains of

BEST ONIONS

NORTH, EAST
SOUTH
AND WEST

A Thousand Per Cent Profit, and much more, is the returns on the investment represented in the trifling excess cost of the best onion seed over common grades.

Did you ever stop to figure it out? If you did you know that the extra cost of superior seed over ordinary seed is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. For the simple reason that the cost of sowing, growing, harvesting and marketing the products of inferior seed is just the same as it is for the products of the best seed and extra price for the superior stock over what the poorer stock will bring is *all gain*.

A trial will tell, and we have confidence that Livingston's Superior strains of Onion Seed will prove their money-making qualities. We are Growers, and at our True Blue and Kirkersville Seed Farms we devote many acres to growing selected strains. The value of no other crop depends more completely upon the seed. Good seed is imperative. Why not buy direct from the growers—growers with a reputation for reliability long since gained and steadily maintained, and thus be sure of the best seed, true-to-name, at first cost.

Ohio is universally acknowledged as the best onion producing section in the United States, if not the world. Our fertile land, long experience, and expert knowledge, has enabled us to develop the most perfect strains of onion seed on the American market. Every variety we offer is typical in shape, color and size, and each strain has had bred into it in the highest degree all the desirable money-making qualities of that particular sort. Our onion seed is raised from hand selected bulbs. This rigid selection ensures perfect onions, true to type, with clear, brilliant skin, small neck and bottom, perfect shape, handsome, plump and solid.

In addition to the above desirable points, we have also striven in perfecting our various strains to develop the good keeping, large yielding qualities so essential to a profitable onion. For purity, vitality and reliability, Livingston's Onion Seed cannot be excelled.

In this little pamphlet we illustrate and describe some of our best selling varieties. In addition to these we can supply all the standard sorts. For prices we refer you to our large Seed Annual, a copy of which will be sent **FREE** upon request.

Livingston's Ohio Yellow Globe Onion

EXTRA SELECTED SEED

**Universally Acknowledged by Onion Growers Everywhere to be
the Most Perfect Strain of Yellow Globe Onions in
Existence. Sure Croppers. Enormous Yielders.
Long Keepers. Early. Profitable.**

Livingston's Ohio Yellow Globe, excels in the following valuable points: **Distinct and attractive shape, handsome, bright, even color; ripens early** and all at once; **necks very small**, and cure down to almost nothing. The firm, solid bulbs are **excellent winter keepers**, and all that can be desired in size and quality; **enormous yielders**—800 bushels (standard weight) per acre are frequently grown on rich onion land. This is a superb onion for all classes of soil (well-enriched) and especially good for all our muck-lands, on account of its quick maturing qualities.

When grown in comparison with other good strains it has outyielded them from one-fourth to one-third of a crop.

We name it "Ohio Yellow Globe" Onion to designate it from the many strains of Globe Danvers Onion now being offered, **and we consider it to be the most valuable Yellow Onion for all markets in this country**; besides to Ohio growers belongs the honor of producing, by many years of painstaking care, selection and cultivation, this, **the finest strain of that extreme type of Globe** now so eagerly sought after by all the best growers, and so deservedly popular in all large onion markets.

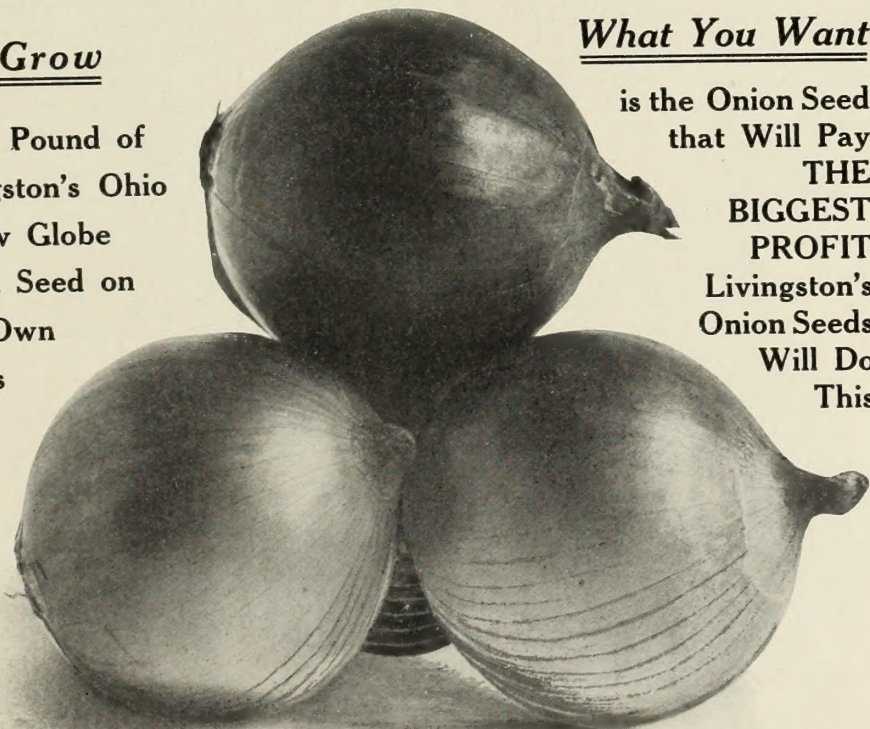
We grow our own seed, and supply it direct to the planter ensuring the best seed true to name at first cost. We know that for purity and vitality it cannot be surpassed.

We Grow

**Every Pound of
Livingston's Ohio
Yellow Globe
Onion Seed on
Our Own
Farms**

What You Want

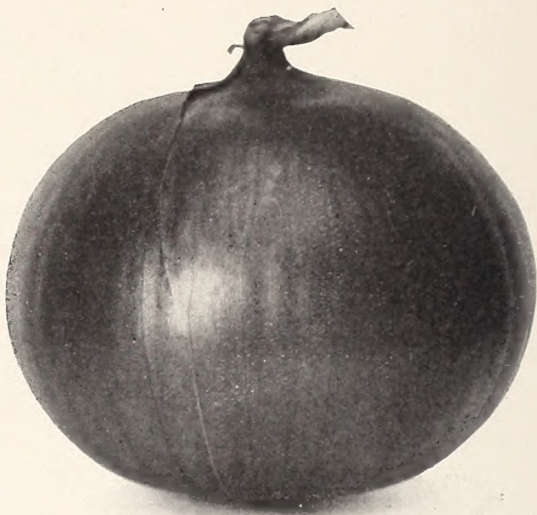
**is the Onion Seed
that Will Pay
THE
BIGGEST
PROFIT
Livingston's
Onion Seeds
Will Do
This**



OHIO YELLOW GLOBE ONIONS

Livingston's Select Danvers Yellow Globe

In many parts of the country the Danvers Yellow Globe is the favorite, especially in the vicinity of Boston, and if first-class seed, such as we offer, was always furnished by dealers, this sort would be liked everywhere. Our choice seed produces the true globe-shaped Danvers; unlike California grown seed, which runs to flat, our select strain produces the largest possible crops of hard symmetrical bulbs. The true Buxton type (the Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, was originated and perfected by Daniel Buxton, in a little town, a few miles from Boston, Mass.) is large in size, an early and abundant cropper, very thick bulb, flat or slightly convex bottom, full oval top, with small neck and brownish-yellow skin. Seed from this type is more sure to bottom well than when grown from onions having too much depth of bulb, or globe-shaped. These tend to stray into thick necks or scullions; we know the seed we offer is right.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Mammoth Prize-Taker Onion

EQUALLY AS TENDER AND MILD AS
THE FAMOUS BERMUDA ONIONS

This is the large, beautiful Spanish variety so often seen in the fruit stores and markets of all large cities. Enormous size—14 to 16 inches in circumference. Although of great size, it is very hardy and a good winter keeper, as it ripens up hard and firm; very fine grained, and of mild, delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellow, while the flesh is white. They bottom well, are free from stiff-necks, and have produced more bushels of marketable onions to the acre than any other variety. In the markets they attract much attention, and sell readily at good prices. Our stock is True home-grown seed, being far superior to the imported seed which is offered at a considerably less price.



PRIZETAKER

Market Gardeners

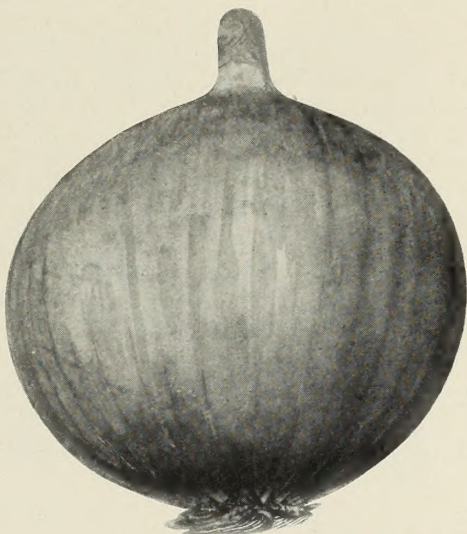
Well know the importance of the best onion seed. For customers will readily pay a higher price for onions of good size, uniform shape and clear, even color in preference to mixed sorts.

When you buy Livingston's Onion Seed you get nothing BUT THE BEST.

The Three Largest and Finest American Onions

Southport White Globe

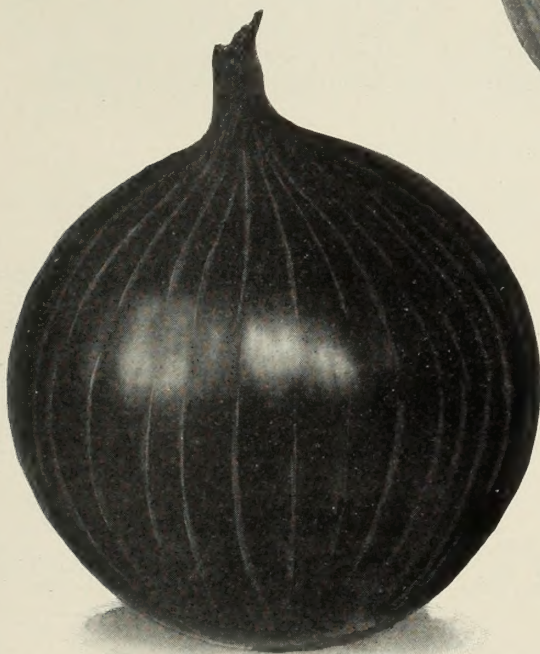
The handsomest Onion grown. A beautiful silvery white and perfectly globe-shaped onion, of large and uniform size, commanding the highest prices in the New York market. We have known the Southport White Globe to be in demand at \$10 per barrel, when other varieties were selling for one-fourth of this amount. Its flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild, pleasant flavor. Our strain of this variety is extra fine.



SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

Southport Red Globe

The finest red sort in cultivation. Of the same large size and perfect form as the other two Southport varieties. The color is an extra deep rich red. A heavy cropper, tender and mild. It is very profitable, always bringing the highest market prices for red onions.

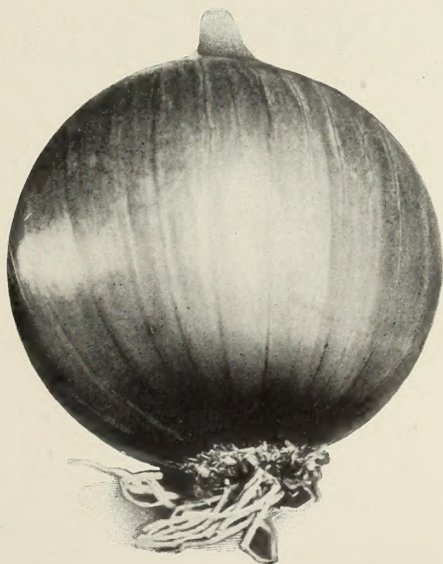


SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Southport Yellow Globe

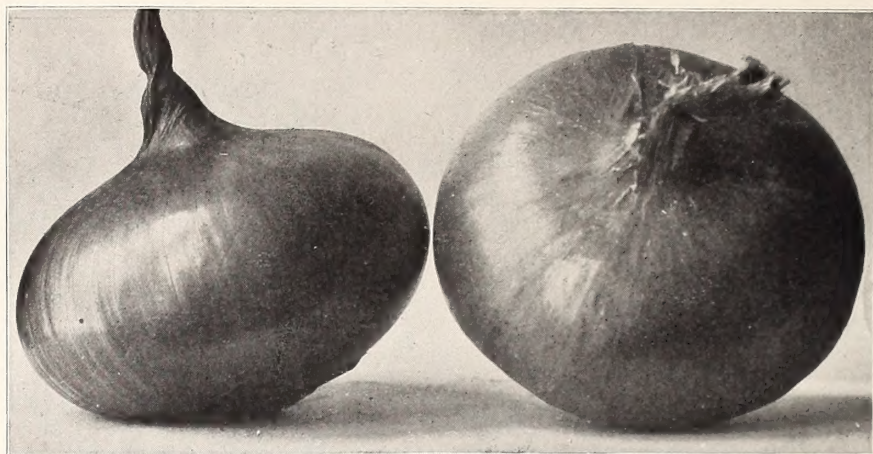
The best large Yellow Globe Onion. Produces large, perfectly globe-shaped bulbs of the same size, handsome form and excellent qualities as the White Globe, except in color, which is a delicate straw color. Its attractive appearance and mild flavor ensures it a ready market.

We have had 58 years of practical experience in seed growing. 58 years devoted to selecting and improving our strains of seed. This is why they are superior to ordinary seed.



SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Livingston's BROWN BEAUTY ONION



LIVINGSTON'S BROWN BEAUTY

Grows the Hardest, Smoothest, Roundest, Best Keeping Onion Sets of Any Onion on the Market

This splendid onion was introduced by us in 1900. For nearly forty years it has been the market gardener's favorite in the Columbus market. Our superb strain is of our own growing and is the result of years of expert selection and careful cultivation. For Winter and Spring sales or for home use **it is hard to beat.** Keeps in good shape until the late Spring. Hard and solid. A medium flat variety, of good size (see illustration), cures down early and perfectly. Skin golden-brown; flesh white and of fine flavor. Good for putting out early for green bunch onions. Unexcelled for onion set growing, as no other sort surpasses it in producing round, smooth, hard sets of the very best keeping qualities. Every onion set grower should try Livingston's Brown Beauty; it grows the best sets in the world.

ONION CULTURE

ORDINARY METHOD

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

Any land that will raise a good crop of corn, except stiff clay or gravelly soil, is suitable for Onions. We prefer a sandy loam, one in which the sand may be felt if not seen, with a light mixture of clay, as it is much easier to work, and produces good crops of high colored bulbs. Land that has been worked for two years previously in hoed crops, and heavily manured for those crops, and kept carefully free from weeds, would be in a most desirable condition to begin with. The crops to be preferred are Carrot, Corn or Potatoes, in the order named. They should never follow Cabbage or Beets, without top-dressing with 500 pounds of Potash, per acre. In the black muck marsh lands in the northern part of Ohio and in other states, large crops of fine onions are grown, but the land **must be well** drained. The Onions from the first crop on this class of soil, are quite apt to run to "Scallions" or "Stiffnecks," but we have seen some very fine crops of well-shaped bulbs grown the first season. Plow in the fall or very early in the spring, just as soon as it will work perfectly. Harrow thoroughly, roll or hand rake it until extra fine. Deep plowing (10 to 12 inches) is said to prevent blight.

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS.

Use **well rotted** manure freely; fifty loads to the acre, will not be too much. Spread the manure evenly on the land and plow it under. 300 to 500 pounds per acre of fine Ground Bone or good fertilizer worked into the top soil when preparing is very beneficial to the crop. Also another top dressing of like amount, composed of 100 pounds Nitrate of Soda and balance Wood Ashes, will insure the crop against blight or smut and make them keep well, it should be applied just before they form bottoms.

BEST SEED.

The seed should be of the highest quality obtainable, even at a large difference in price, as it is more apt to produce well formed bulbs in greater quantity and better quality, besides they keep better.

SOWING SEED.

Sow the seed just as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked in good shape, using a Seed Drill if possible to be had, and it is almost useless to undertake even a small patch without a drill and hand cultivator, the work being so much easier, besides good ones can be had for very little money. Sow seed at the rate of four or five pounds to the acre. Before you begin to sow, try the drill on a board (covered with cloth, to prevent scattering) until you get the drop just right. General directions for sowing are attached to the drill, but Onion seed varies somewhat and we find it best to make a test as suggested. Seed should be covered from one-half inch to one inch deep, depending somewhat on the condition of the soil and season at the time of sowing. Have rows perfectly straight, 12 to 14 inches apart, to aid in working crop to best advantage.

THINNING.

Onions should be thinned out so as to stand about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart in the row when about the size of a rye straw (earlier would be better than later) disturbing the remaining ones as little as possible, they may be left quite thick, even if they do crowd each other as they grow on top of the ground.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as the Onions are up so they can be seen the length of the row, give them the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows. This is very important and must not be delayed. **Never hoe deep and do not draw the soil up to the row.** In a few days give them a second hoeing, this time up close to the plants, after which weeding must be commenced. This must be carefully and thoroughly done. Remove every weed that can be seen in the row. In about ten days they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, large weeds should be carried off the ground, should any appear after cultivation ceases. Purslane may be fed to cows or hogs. The first cultivation may be done by using one of the new style weeders, drawn by two or more men in place of a horse. This destroys all weeds and but few Onions. They cover 8 to 10 feet at a time, doing the work very rapidly. Bear in mind that you must keep the weeds down from the start and that it is impossible to **grow** good Onions unless you do.

HARVESTING.

When tops die and fail the crop should be pulled or plowed out, throwing about four rows together to dry. In about a week turn or stir them, using a wooden toothed rake, when the tops have become perfectly dry, cut them off about one inch from the bulb. In a few days more they are ready for storing. **White varieties** are apt to discolor if left to cure in the sun and should be taken in when pulled and cured in the shade. Never handle when wet from dew or rain.

STORING.

Store in some cool, well ventilated place—cellars are usually too warm and damp—some outbuilding or upstairs room is much more preferable. They will stand a great amount of cold weather without injury. Never handle while frozen, but endeavor to keep them about the freezing point without freezing. They should be piled up not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet deep.

Shed methods at any time from start to finish with a crop of Onions, is sure to prove disastrous. It pays to take good care of them, as the yield is sometimes 300 to 500 dollars' worth per acre.

ONION SETS.

The soil, its preparation, the fertilizer, manner of cultivation and harvesting is very similar when growing sets as when growing large Onions. The seed may be sown a very little later, in drills about 4 inches broad, 12 inches between drills (rows) and using at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Store in cool, dry place, in crates made of lath, with the sets not over 3 inches deep, and allow 3 inches between crates if piled one upon another. Stir occasionally with care. Screen out large ones and dirt before marketing.

THE NEW METHOD.

Consists in transplanting Onions instead of sowing the seed where it is to grow. This practice is not common among the gardeners, although they are aware that Onions may be successfully transplanted, but the many decided advantages to be gained seem to have been overlooked. Some of these are, securing a perfect stand of plants; a saving of labor at the most critical time; an advance in time of maturity, ripening at least four weeks earlier, thus making it possible to use the land for other crops; increasing the crop from 50 to 100 per cent., according to variety; improvement in appearance and market value—their large and uniform size and early ripening bring quick sales at good prices; takes less seed; a surer crop, because they have a longer time to grow before hot, dry weather sets in.

SOWING SEED, ETC.

The seed is sown in the greenhouse, hot-bed or cold-frame, about six weeks before the ground outside is expected to be fit for the plants, say February 15th to March 1st, in this latitude, in flat or shallow boxes, or in the soil of the beds, in rows 3 inches apart. When plants are wanted in quantities sufficient for an acre or more, successive sowings, covering two or three weeks' time should be made so that all will not be ready to set out at one time, unless you have provided plenty of help to plant all within a few days. Sow evenly, cover carefully 1 inch deep, after which firm the soil well with a piece of board. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces of seed will sow 3×6 feet, and give from 6,000 to 8,000 plants. As soon as the ground is dry enough to work well outside, it should be prepared in the manner described, as for the Ordinary Method, and the plants transplanted from 2 to 3 inches apart in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, firming the soil well around the roots, taking care to set plants not too deep—about the same depth as they were, or not to exceed 1 inch. The plants should be about pencil size, and trimmed, top and roots, before setting out. Cultivate as in the ordinary way, but they will require very little hand weeding, and it will not be **absolutely necessary** to get down on your hands and knees, as it is when growing by the Ordinary Method. If Onions are wanted for bunching green, they may be set closer than 2 inches. This plan may not be advisable for those who grow on a large scale, especially so where soil, climate and seasons are well adapted to the growth of the Onion, but it can be readily seen that it has decided advantages for the general market gardener, because he already has the necessary

hot-beds, etc., and can use the early bunch Onions as well as the early ripe ones, also the ground after the crop is off to good advantage for other crops.

FERTILIZERS

Should be applied to, and mixed with the soil in much the same manner as when growing by the Ordinary Method, but one very successful grower applies about 75 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre, from the time the Onions are set out until July, at intervals of ten days. It is sown broadcast without regard to the weather.

VARIETIES.

The foreign varieties—Mammoth Pompeii, Prize Taker, Giant Rocca, Mammoth Silver King, etc.—give a larger gain in size when grown by this method than such sorts as Danvers, Wethersfield, etc. Our **Southport White Globe** gives excellent results in size and quality. It should be remembered that the foreign sorts are not as good keepers over winter, and should be sold early. Handsome Onions can easily be grown to measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and they sell readily at fancy prices. For bunching Onions, the early foreign varieties, like White Barletta, Maggiajola and the American Pearl may be had nearly as soon as from **sets** ("button Onions") from which bunching Onions are usually grown. By this method these varieties ripen up very early, and grow double the size they do in the ordinary way, and sell at good prices long before any other Onion is on the market.

BOOKS ON ONIONS.

For any who may desire to go more fully into every detail of Onion growing the following books will be found helpful:

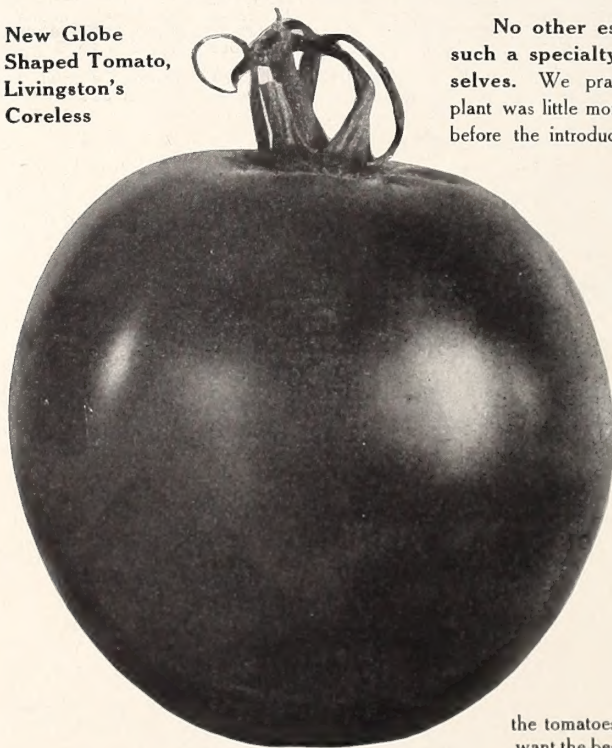
Onion Raising—By Gregory. Paper covers, 30c.

Onions—The New Culture, by Greiner. Illustrated, 111 pages. Cloth, 50c.

Onion Book—By seventeen successful growers. Paper covers, 20c.

LIVINGSTON'S TOMATOES

New Globe
Shaped Tomato,
Livingston's
Coreless



No other establishment in the world makes such a specialty of tomato seed growing as ourselves. We practically made the tomato edible, as the plant was little more than a weed, and the fruit a curiosity before the introduction of our varieties. The fame of the

varieties originated with, and introduced by us, has extended to every country where the tomato can be grown.

Our first tomato, the **Paragon**, was introduced by us in 1870, after working five years to bring it to a high state of perfection. It was the first and only strictly smooth red tomato ever sent out up to that time, and is as good to-day, in our hands as when introduced, showing no signs whatever of degenerating.

In 1875 the first perfectly smooth purple tomato, the **Early Acme**, was introduced by us. Since that time we have introduced

25 of the Best Standard and Most Distinct Varieties

ever brought before the tomato growers of the world, such as **Stone, Beauty, Perfection, Globe, Favorite** and a host of other standard sorts. We also introduced the **New Globe Shaped** type,

the tomatoes of the future. If you grow tomatoes and want the best, you must have Livingston's tomato seed.

SUPERB 130 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE FREE